

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURES

Disclosed is a genetic testing method for diagnosing systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in a human subject. The method is related to amplifying nucleic acids from human tissue samples and detecting the presence or absence of variant alleles of a gene encoding poly(ADP-ribosyl)transferase expression (*PARP*), which are diagnostic of SLE or indicate a genetic predisposition for developing SLE. Also disclosed are useful oligonucleotide primers, primer sets and genetic testing kits for detecting a genetic predisposition for developing SLE.

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